

Amusements.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—2.30. The White Heather.
AMERICAN THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
BROADWAY THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
CASINO.—2.30. The White Heather.
EDEN THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
EMPIRE THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
GARRICK THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—2.30. The White Heather.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
HOVEY THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
LIVELY THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
MADISON THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—2.30. The White Heather.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—2.30. The White Heather.
PASTORAL.—2.30. The White Heather.
PROCTOR'S.—2.30. The White Heather.
RAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
WALKER'S THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
WELLS THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.
14TH STREET THEATRE.—2.30. The White Heather.

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Business Notices.
 Rail Top Desks and Office Furniture.
 G. G. SELLNER.
 No. 111 Fulton.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It was rumored in Havana that General Lee and his staff had been ordered to leave the island, and a conference would be held with General Gomez, the insurgent leader. The British steamer *Leopold*, from Boston for Hull, was sunk at sea in collision with the British steamer *Knight* of St. George, from Hull for Cardiff. Four men were killed by an explosion at a fire in chemical works in Glasgow. Ernest Hall, Editor of "The British Medical Journal," died in London. Board of Trade returns show marked decrease in British imports and exports. The British Government is going to plant two quick-firing batteries at the mouth of Halifax harbor for its better protection.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. Senate: Mr. Teller made a speech defining reports that the administration were attempting to create trouble between President McKinley and Secretary Gage. House: The debate on the Civil Service law was continued.

DOMESTIC.—The Cabinet at Washington considered the Eastern situation and decided that American interests were in no sense involved. The Maryland House of Delegates was organized by the friends of Senator Gorman. Louis Schaefer was elected to the office of Mayor of New York City.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Richard Croker has secured the present house of the New York Athletic Club, at the southwest corner of Fifty-fifth and Sixth-avenue, as a new home for the Democratic Club. The Police Board appointed four Deputy Chiefs, leaving one of the places vacant, and made Frederick Haldy deputy treasurer and Captain Devery an inspector. The Controller reported on the audit of the estimate of the boroughs of Queens and Richmond had made no provision for meeting city expenses, and suggested legislation to permit a special tax levy for the purpose.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 46 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 41½.

CRIPPLING NEW-YORK'S POSTOFFICE.

The plan of some Western Congressmen to provide for a deficiency in the postal revenues by reducing the number of deliveries in New-York is one that should be resisted to the utmost by the Senators and Representatives from this State, in the interest of the business of New-York and of the whole country, and by the Postoffice Department, in the interest of postal revenues as well as postal service. New-York is the great money-making office of the country. It makes a profit of nearly \$5,000,000 a year, which is expended in carrying letters for two cents between Western villages which would otherwise pay five times that rate. Every increase in the facilities of this office means more money to spend for the convenience of the rest of the country. Every diminution in the ability of this office to satisfy the needs of local business means a falling off in the New-York surplus which is spent elsewhere. To cripple the service here is to kill the goose that lays the golden egg.

When the pneumatic-tube service was first opened in this city, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenbarger laid down the correct principle of postoffice management in a great city, which applies to Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia, as well as to New-York. He announced that it was the policy of the Department to spend money to make money. Experience showed that business was prepared to pay for every service that could be rendered, and that by making frequent and quick deliveries a large income could be earned from mail matter which has hitherto been awkwardly handled by private enterprise. This policy only follows out the unvarying experience of postal authorities in past development of the service and agrees with the teaching of other enterprises for public convenience in great cities. Streetscars do not pay until they are run on a scale extensive and expensive enough to meet popular need. The telephone only pays when it is popularized. Nobody hires a district messenger until the messenger system is so handy to his purpose that he is impelled to do so without special consideration. So when a letter in town can be delivered almost as soon as a telegram, thousands of letters will be posted where telegrams are now sent, and thousands more will be sent because of the ease and cheapness of sending. Every \$3.50 spent on the New-York office brings back \$8, and it is safe to predict that every \$3.50 worth of facilities taken from this office will cut off \$8 income to the Government. A reduction here to make up a deficit elsewhere is comparable to the act of a merchant who should stop carrying a line of goods that paid well to stock up a department that was run at a loss.

So much for the mere money-making side of the question. The possibility of transacting the business of this office with a reduction in the number of deliveries remains to be considered. Experts here predict that the reduction would mean congestion and confusion that would hurt the whole service. This office is a

clearing-house for large quantities of mail which neither originates nor stops here. It does more work that does not concern it than any other office. It is burdened to the limit, and any congestion in the traffic of the office cannot fail to be felt in every State of the Union. The percentage in the cost of delivery in New-York is the lowest in the country, and it would be unjust to cut down the expenditure for work already done cheaper than anywhere else does it. The percentage for some other departments is slightly lower in some other cities, but that is explained by the burdens put upon this office as the main receiving station of foreign mails, and by physical conditions which cannot be changed. Certainly New-York's local business should not be made to suffer because it spends money for the benefit of other cities.

Other cities may wisely join to keep this office from being crippled. If the country notion that New-York people have no claim to better postal privileges than Red Gulch prevails, they will be the next to suffer. If they are wise they will encourage the development of the postal service of New-York to the highest possible point, that corresponding earnings may be available for giving them better facilities.

NOT A TAMMANY GOVERNOR.

The Tammany leaders appear to be proceeding cheerfully on the assumption that the Legislature will enable them to take possession of the few offices which the charter has hitherto kept out of their hands. It is currently reported that they are preparing by this means to get rid of the Justices of Special Sessions, the City Magistrates and the Rapid Transit Commission, and the rumor is entirely credible, inasmuch as the knowing and faithful Donnelly, Democratic leader of the Assembly, introduced on the first day of the session a bill, which Grady will introduce in the Senate at the earliest opportunity, giving Mayor Van Wyck during three months after its passage power to remove any or all of the members of the Board of Education. It is understood that the Mayor has been advised by counsel that the charter does not prevent him from casting out the obnoxious Commissioners whose presence in the City Hall caused him extreme annoyance the other day, but since there appears to be some doubt about it recourse to a bill is deemed prudent. Of course there is no doubt that Mr. Platt regards Mayor Strong's appointees to the Board of Education with as deep a loathing as his partner, Mr. Croker, and his partner's Mayor feel for them, and there is no reason to suppose that he will be unable to furnish enough votes for the removal bill in the Assembly to give his Democratic supporters a majority. It may not be such an easy matter in the hold-over Senate, which contains only fifteen Democratic members; and yet it might be rash to assume that the necessary votes would be lacking there if he should give the order. Some light is thrown on the question by his Albany organ's reference to another matter. Speaking of the scheme to divide the State, "The Evening Journal" says: "If Mr. Richard Croker takes up the proposition and backs up Mr. Trainor, those who are laughing 'may become serious. Mr. Croker is succeeding in what he undertakes, and if he can make Mayors, Governors and Presidents, why may 'he not create new States'?"

But, if it be assumed that Platt and Croker can put the Board of Education bill through the Assembly with ease and through the Senate with some difficulty, is it not conceivable that Governor Black will consign it to the wastebasket instead of the statute-book? Or, rather, is it conceivable that a Republican Governor, who has made no contract for a share of New-York City spoils, who is not devoid either of honor or sagacity, who is looking for a renomination next fall and who does not want to wreck his party, can be persuaded by any plea or forced by any pressure to sign a bill framed for the sole purpose of adding the public schools of the metropolis to Tammany's enormous plunder and not even ostensibly urged on any other ground? Nobody knows better than Governor Black that The Tribune has felt obliged to condemn his action in not a few cases, and has deplored his general though not uniform subservience to the man who has grossly abused his gratitude; but we hereby declare our firm belief that he is incapable of betraying the educational interests of this city for the simple purpose of increasing the patronage which Croker is dividing with Platt. What excuse could he possibly give for so monstrous an infidelity? It seems to us that the mere suggestion of such a thing is a calumny which he is bound to resent with the deepest indignation.

THE LOCAL OPTION DODGE.

It is not pretended that the Platt-Quigg proposition to amend the Raines law by a provision submitting the question of Sunday liquor-selling to local option in cities of the first and second class has any other motive than to win votes for the Republican party. The fool power of its inventors is beyond all calculation, but it is hardly possible that even they have the remotest idea that it will answer that purpose. It is intended solely to divert attention from the stupendous blunders by which "the Republican campaigners" lost this city and the State, by laying the blame of the disaster upon the operation of the Raines law. The foolishness of it appears when it is considered that the Raines law was in operation in 1896; that its effect was known and had been thoroughly discounted prior to the election in November of that year, and that the voters, with full knowledge of its practical working, gave over 250,000 majority to the Republican candidate for Governor and elected an Assembly which was Republican by eighty majority. It was not dissatisfaction with the Raines law that changed a Republican majority of over 250,000 to a Democratic majority of over 60,000, and reduced an Assembly majority of eighty to the thin and precarious margin of ten. To attempt in these circumstances to hold the Raines law responsible is the silliest of subterfuges.

Platt and Quigg and the rest cannot help knowing this; but, casting about in their desperation for some cover for their own treacherous and blundering mismanagement, they have pitched upon the Raines law. So "with singular unanimity of sentiment" they have agreed upon a measure intended to make the law more tolerable to those who are assumed to have made it the ground of their opposition to the Republican party. They propose to "take the starch out of" the Raines law, as they did, and undertook to, out of the Civil Service law last winter. As soon as it was agreed upon, it was announced in the organ as "the most important measure" to come before the Legislature during the present session. Since then it has become evident that orders have gone out to the newspapers up the State which take their opinions and their pay from the Platt machine to smooth the way for its passage. Some of them are finding it an uncommonly hard dose to take. The reason is obvious. It is among their readers and subscribers that the law has its strongest supporters. The up-State Republicans, as a rule, favor legislation in the interest of temperance and morality. If they have any complaint to make of the Raines law, it is that it is not stringent enough. The proposition to curtail favor with saloonkeepers in the large cities by the practical repeal of the Sunday law is not likely to be received with favor, but to be met with an indignant protest.

The editors are consequently put to their

trumps to furnish some plausible pretext for the proposed action. Naturally, "The Albany Journal" leads off in responding to the "Masters" requisition. Its explanation of the situation is no less ingenious than its justification of the measure is ingenious. It begins by saying that the Republican party has undoubtedly lost many of its voters in New-York and Kings counties on account of the excise law, and that the local-option amendment has been suggested "in deference to the sentiment which has been expressed loudly in all of the large cities." That is to say: "This is not a matter of principle at all, but of votes. We have lost votes on account of the law in the large cities. Let us 'get them back by taking the starch out of the law.'" Objections are anticipated, of course, and here is what it says on that head. The clergy and the "ultra-religious laity" will read it with interest:

The suggestion that Sunday opening be made possible at all will probably meet with strong opposition from the clergy, the total abstinence people and the ultra-religious laity; but these classes should remember that this is a government of the people, and that if the people of the city of New-York want to have the saloons open upon Sunday they are entitled probably to that privilege. The remedy which the Church should use ought not to be legislative, but moral. It is the duty of the clergy to get the people of the city of New-York to vote against the proposition for the opening of the saloons upon Sunday at other than church hours.

Clever, isn't it? The "ultra-religious laity," remembering that "this is a government of the people," may next be called upon to approve of submitting the question of gambling or other kindred vices to local option. And "the Church," when this comes to pass, will have an opportunity—at which it should rejoice—"to get the people of the city to vote against the proposition." How ingenious this is, to be sure. But the most brilliant part of this studied deference of the proposed measure is in the statement that "the Republican party does not commit itself in any way, shape or manner to Sunday opening," but it distinctly declares that it will no longer be held responsible by a large number "of the people in the counties of New-York and Kings who seem to feel that it exists in this 'State simply to make life to them unbearable upon the Sabbath day.'" Moreover, to remove all objections, "The Journal" says, with the Platt organ in this city, that it is a serious question whether the option would be accepted. At any rate, it would be "interesting as a study of political morals."

The long and short of it is that, notwithstanding the Republican party of this State stands committed to "the maintenance of the Sunday laws in the interest of labor and morality," a Republican Legislature is asked to pass and a Republican Governor to approve a measure which submits to the voters in the large cities where the Democrats are in a majority the question whether they will maintain or abrogate them. It is a fine scheme.

And, mind you, this absolute sacrifice of principle is made and this wretched bid for votes offered in plain view of the fact that it will drive away thousands of votes up the State and will not win enough in New-York to fill an East Side barroom or crowd the prisoners' pen of a police court. And the charm of it is that "the Republican party does not commit itself in any way, shape or manner to Sunday opening." Oh, it doesn't! It dodges responsibility, does it? Is that what Platt and Quigg are educating the party up to? It used to have the courage of its convictions. We believe it has still.

WHY NOT ANNEX HAWAII?

Some of the opposition to the annexation of Hawaii is of the old "Well, damn the nigger, anyway" type, neither open to argument nor worthy of reply. Some of it is, however, based on what its makers deem reasonable grounds, and merits the answer and refutation which can easily be made. One of the commonest objections is that a majority of the inhabitants of the islands have not expressed a desire for annexation, and to take them in without such expression would be a violation of the American principle that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." It is not known, however, that the consent of the original inhabitants of this country was secured before an alien government was established over it and them, in Massachusetts and in Virginia. There is no record of the consent of the inhabitants of Louisiana having been given to the transfer of government over them from French hands to American, nor of those of Florida when Spain sold and traded that territory to the United States. History is silent as to the consent of the governed when this Nation set up its rule over New-Mexico, and any account of a plebiscite among the Thinkers and Alents when Alaska was purchased is as little known as the lost books of Lacy. Why the Kanakas should be favored above the Pueblos and the Alents has not yet been convincingly set forth.

It is also objected that Hawaii is not fit for Statehood, and that to admit it as a State would be to create another of those "rotten boroughs" of which, they say, the United States already contains too many. That objection is well-meant and would be valid were it not aimed against a man of straw. The islands are not fit for Statehood, and no objection to their admission as such could be too strong. But there is no thought of making a State of them, any more than of Alaska. Well, then, pursue the objectors, their status would be anomalous, for there is no Constitutional provision for acquiring and holding territory except as a State or with a view to Statehood. That is not exactly true. There is indeed no provision for acquiring new territory as a State or with a view to Statehood, but merely for the admission of new States, presumably from the territory owned or claimed by the United States at the date of the adoption of the Constitution. There was no warrant for the acquisition of Louisiana, or Florida, or New-Mexico, or Alaska. But neither is there any Constitutional prohibition of it; and having once acquired territory, the Federal Government is under not the slightest obligation to erect it into a State, or even into an organized Territory. The Constitution does specifically settle that point by declaring that Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States. That rule has been acted upon. This country acquired Alaska with no thought of ever making it a State. It is holding it without the slightest view to Statehood, and seems to be getting along pretty well in so doing. No reason is apparent why it should not acquire and hold Hawaii in precisely the same way.

The Constitution has been invoked in almost every case, good or bad, for the last hundred years, for or against, according to the taste and fancy of the expounder. The commonest argument based on it is that, because the Constitution does not specifically authorize the doing of a thing, that thing cannot properly be done. Nothing could be more fallacious. Under such interpretation half the acts of the Government since its foundation would have to be reckoned unconstitutional. Certainly Jefferson's acquisition of Louisiana would, and Monroe's acquisition of Florida. Those who argue thus strangely forget the very first words of the instrument to which they appeal. The Constitution declares its own reasons for existence to be "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the

"general welfare and secure the blessings of 'liberty.' Whatever makes for those ends, if not expressly forbidden, is Constitutional, whether or not it is 'nominated in the bond.'" That was the principle of the "Fathers of the Constitution" themselves. That was the principle under which the bulk of the territory of this Union was acquired. That was the principle under which, a generation ago, this Republic was saved from dissolution. That is a sound and safe principle to stand by, now and in all time.

THE DRYDOCK SCANDAL.

"I told you so" is generally an ungracious thing to say. It always is, if the object of saying it is merely to exult over the woes of another. When it is said as an act of vindication, however, its utterance is not only proper, but may be an actual duty. It is fitting, therefore, at this time to recall the fact that this paper has been constant, in season and out of season, in its warnings concerning the drydock in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. When that dock was being built The Tribune expressed grave doubts as to the honesty and efficiency of the work. When it was completed and put into use The Tribune called attention to its obvious imperfections. The common answer was to accuse this paper of being moved by partisan prejudice, because the dock was built under a Democratic Administration, and to declare that in spite of all The Tribune might say the dock was a model of wise planning and sound construction, and reflected the highest possible credit upon all concerned.

It would have been most agreeable to record that these optimists were right and that The Tribune had done the dock and its builders injustice. But that was not to be. The truth is now out, before all the world, and it is seen to justify everything The Tribune said about the dock. In fact, the case is shown to be worse than the worst representations of it ever made by The Tribune. The dock was not only ill constructed, it was, according to official report, deliberately ill built, with a studied soundness for which the most scathing denunciation is inadequate. The builders and inspectors apparently conspired to make the dock unfit and unsafe, and thus not only to defraud the Government of the construction price, but to imperil the safety of the costly new ships of the Navy. The Massachusetts narrowly escaped ruin in the dock. The Indiana had on its account to be sent to a foreign country for docking. And the Iowa and the Massachusetts are now in danger of serious injury for need of the dock. That is the work of these miscreants. It is comparable only with that of the Chinese contractors who filled cartridges and torpedoes with dirt instead of gunpowder. The latter, when found out, had their heads chopped off. Their American peers well, they will perhaps try to collect extra pay from the Government on account of the extra work their rascality has caused. The Chinese system has its good points, after all!

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC.

The Tribune Almanac is older than The Tribune itself. Horace Greeley began his publication under another name in 1838, and it has been issued every year since. In its inception it was a political register, and it has always retained that character, although enlarged from year to year to embody a great quantity of other useful information until it has become a cyclopaedia in little, more valuable for the desk of the average man of affairs than any other handy volume of similar character published. It is regularly to be found at the elbow of political editors all over the country, and is appealed to everywhere to answer the questions of fact and figure that are commonly raised in reading and discussion of current topics.

Do you want to know who your Congressman is, the name of an American representative in some foreign city, what important laws were passed last year, when war was declared between Greece and Turkey, what the parties in State and Nation said in their latest platforms, what the law is as to pensions or the Civil Service, who are the officials of the political parties in the various States, the list of high officers in the Episcopal, Methodist, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian and other churches, the name of the president of any American college, and statistics about the institution? You will find the answer in The Tribune Almanac. The volume contains an abstract of the charter of the enlarged city of New-York, and of the new Tariff bill, showing the comparative rates of duty in it and the Wilson bill. It gives an account of the Cuban, Hawaiian and Cretan questions, and the text of the Federal and State Constitutions. It includes a great variety of statistics of domestic and foreign trade, comprehensive lists of public officials in all departments of our Government, accounts of benevolent and patriotic and other societies, and carefully prepared sporting records. Its extensive tabulation of election returns needs no special mention. That feature of the almanac has long been famous.

The Tribune Almanac is not a mass of material hastily thrown together. Anybody can make some kind of an almanac, and put lots of pages in it, but it takes long and careful work to prepare one that will contain wisely selected material for a ready reference book and be accurate in its statements. Ever since January, 1897, The Tribune Almanac has been collating facts for the volume just issued. It might have been issued on January 1, and made a great noise about being early on the market. But the object was not to get a "beat," but to publish a good book of reference. Many facts required for that purpose, the absence of which would have rendered the usefulness of the book all the rest of the year, could not be ascertained until the beginning of 1898. Therefore the publication has been delayed to include the information to make an almanac which will be for 1898 in fact as well as in name. Fifty pages have been added since last year, making the size of the present issue 340 pages. The first edition is now for sale at The Tribune printing-room, or may be ordered by mail. The price is 25 cents.

The low death rate now current in the principal cities like New-York, Chicago and Philadelphia points them out as attractive health resorts, to which the keepers of country boarding-houses ought to repair as the cats cross the fiddle bridge, in long strings.

Bryan has come back from Mexico with the news that the poor are better off there than here, and that he won't run for Congress. Whether or not his observations among the Mexicans were accurate, his decision not to be a candidate for Congress is wise, as he would in all likelihood have been beaten, with a great loss of prestige to start out with on his second Presidential campaign. He is likely to retain a handful of supporters till then, and those who think he won't run because of the smallness of their number should watch him.

The labor statistician figures out that the rapid transit tunnel, if fairly under way, would give employment to seventy-six thousand men. A while ago it was computed that of the population of the city ninety thousand were without work, but it is not to be supposed that this is a permanent or frequently recurring condition, and, indeed, it may not at any time have been true. The figure in the hands of the statistician is not always the symbol of verity; but there is no doubt that when the obstructive plug which the new Mayor has made of himself is withdrawn from the tunnel, and we are ready to

go on with it, we shall find abundant labor ready to hand without any need of importing it.

Thus far the only certainty about the charter is that it is a good thing for the legal profession.

The president of the Police Board announces that the law relating to boxing matches, that is to say, prizefighting, will be enforced, not harshly, but in such a way as to make violations rare. This will not be a difficult task if, as has been generally admitted hitherto, the law is remarkably well adapted to the promotion of the industry which it was expected to abolish.

Nature loves a lover even when he appears, an embodied paradox and cryptogram, in the guise of Ignatius Donnelly. He has married his typewriter, or the young lady who has been accustomed to manipulate that implement in his behalf, and congratulations upon the event must not be withheld from both the parties to it. It must be said, however, that in disciplining the young lady in the intricacies of his cipher code he very likely disqualified her for other companionship, so that in offering her a permanent lease of his own he was only fulfilling a conscientious obligation. Whatever sentiment entered into the arrangement could not on his side be lacking in the element of nativity, and his prospects of felicity are probably as fair as those of most men who marry late in life.

Who rowing hard against the stream
 Saw distant gates of Eden gleam
 And did not dream it was a dream.

Let him now fling away his cryptograms, drowning them like Prospero's book, deeper than did plummet ever sound, and address himself to the sweet amenities of marriage and domestic life; thus will he more than ever deserve to be called the Sage of Nininger, a little wisdom going a long way in that frontier ballad.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Jane Eliza Dixon Baker, of Bakerville, Mass., who has just celebrated her ninety-third birthday, lived in Alexandria, Va., in 1861, and witnessed the burning of Washington and the plundering of Alexandria by the British.

Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of the Bombay Presidency, is a strong believer in women physicians, and at the recent opening of a hospital which is in charge of a woman, he said that those who made fun of the new woman's desire to follow the medical profession could have no idea how many of the best women were of the unfortunate class of their sex.

The Church of Our Father, of Buffalo, has called to succeed the Rev. Thomas R. Slier, who has come to this city, the Rev. A. L. Hudson, of Salt Lake City. He is ranked as an excellent preacher, and has had great experience in public affairs, having practiced law for years before entering the ministry.

Alphonse Daudet came to Paris in 1857 with two francs in his pocket. His literary fame was slow in coming, and for long he lived a life of privation, and thoughts of suicide came to him. Even after he had passed the period of his literary poverty, life was not rosy for him. For Edmond About, who in 1852 made an inquiry as to the income of various authors, Daudet wrote that he received then about 500 francs a year from his writings. In 1854 he published "Promont Jeune et Riche," which brought him a small profit, and now, in 1897, he receives more than 100,000 francs a year from his writings.

"The Charleston News and Courier" says: "Professor J. W. Hoffman, of the State College, Orangeburg, S. C., has been invited by the National Chinese and Bitter Makers' Association to deliver an address before them on 'The Future of Dalmatian Among the Negroes of the South' at their annual meeting to be held in February, at Topkapi, Kan. He has also received an invitation to address the Royal Agricultural Society of England on the subject, 'The Condition of the American Negro Among Agricultural Lines,' at their next annual meeting to be held in Liverpool, next June. While these honors are being conferred on Professor Hoffman, they are encouraging to the negro and the kind and quality of instruction he is receiving on practical lines at the colored college in Orangeburg."

The religious Duchess Agnes of Sax-Altenburg, who recently died, was the author of a book entitled "A Word is Israel," that was once well known and has been translated into all the European languages. Its object was to bring Christians and Jews together, by awakening a love for Israel in Christian hearts, and by concluding the legends that Christianity is a development of Judaism. The late Duchess was to some extent out of touch with social intercourse by her partial deafness, but she bore her affliction with a noble and dignified calm, and more time to her religious and literary life.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The somewhat rough treatment of Savage Lander, the young Englishman, while he was travelling in Thibet, has been a delightful paper to peruse, and a delightful blunder. It declares that recently "a savage lander" who had tried to reach Lhasa was horribly maltreated. "The lander himself," it adds, "was captured by Thibetans, who tortured him with red-hot irons, and he narrowly escaped with his life."

"You live by butchery," declared the manufacturer of pills to the surgeon. And you by pillage," came the quick response. —Detroit Free Press.

Says "The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press": "We would respectfully invite the attention of cotton manufacturers of other New-England States to manufacturers of other New-England States to what they regard as the advantages of excellence of the Southern cotton industries, namely, cheap labor, long hours without restriction and freedom from legislative interference. As a matter of fact, the Vermont statutes, as revised in 1894, the latest revision, contain not a single reference to hours of labor, much less any provision of restriction as to what shall constitute a day's work or a day's work, and there is no disposition on the part of our Legislature to interfere in the direction of limiting hours of labor. In short, there is no good reason why those cotton industries that are about to be driven from Massachusetts and other New-England States to the south of us should not find an excellent field in the Green Mountain State."

"Oh, my friends, there are some spectacles that one never forgets," said a lecturer, after giving a graphic description of a terrible accident he had witnessed. "I'd like to know where they sell 'em," remarked an old lady in the audience who is always mistaking her glasses for spectacles.